WEEKLY DISPATCH at \$1 per an-

MALP INCH OR LESS.

SUNDAY ......OCTOBER 4, 1885.

The Legislature-Independents. If the Republicans get control of the Legislature for the purpose of re-electing General MAHONE to the United States Senate, they will have control of it for all purposes. They know as well as the Democrats that they cannot get control of it as avowed Mahoneites. Therefore they try to induce in every county an independent Democrat to are Governor and Lieutenant-Gov-undertake to defeat the regular nominee ernor—a joint vote where a Republican of the Democratic party. In this indirect way they hope to accomplish what they cannot accomplish by running candidates avowedly Republican.

The United States senatorship is not by any means the only place to be filled by the next Legislature. There are rous offices and trusts of one sort and another which can be held out as bribes to weak Democrats. No doubt these bribes have figured in attempts, fruitless we trust, to persuade men preferring to be Democrats to run as independent candidates for the Legislature. We know of no Democrat who has yielded to the persuasive power of a bribe of this sort. We believe that men so weak, Democrats so unreliable, citizens so unpatriotic, will be few and

The tempter may assume different forms. In one county he will come with a judgeship in one hand and a Prohibition nomination in the other hand. In the next county he will come with an office in one hand and independent candidacy in the other. The poor aspirant to office and power who has suffered himself to hesitate is well-nigh lost. As "the woman who hesitates is lost," so the Democrat who hesitates when asked to run against the nominee of his own party is lost. To hesitate is to consent. PARLEY the Porter was lost when he first consented to parley with the enemy. He had already betrayed his trust.

Vice is a monster of such frightful mien As to be hated needs but to be seen; But seen too oft, familiar with her face We first endure, then pity, their embrace." The Independent first becomes fa-

more than he can stand. He persuades | ginia contest not only involves the pohimself that bribery of that sort is not bribery at all.

But some men, consumed by an ignoble ambition, consent to oppose the decide whether Virginia but whether candidates of their own party for the the entire. South shall be subjected to sole sake of membership in the Legis- an invasion of political Goths and Vanlature. Even this poor honor contents dals led by such meral traitors as the them, and appears to them to be a SHERMANS, the BLAINES, the Loprize worthy of being fought for. GANS, the REIDS, and the HAL-What appeal can reach such men? How can they be approached? Who only emphasizes what the leading can argue with a man who sells papers throughout the South have his birthright for such a price as recognized, and that is that the Virginia that? Who can reason with an ambi- Democrats are fighting the battle of the tion as all-devouring as that? Who entire South. Nay, more: the Repubcould find it in his heart to attempt to lican emphasizes the fact that the Virargue with such a man? He is clad in ginia Democrats are fighting the battle impenetrable mail. He is pachyder- of the whole country. An overwhelmmatous. He "laughs a siege to ing majority for our State and legislascorn." He would run though all his friends and neighbors counselled him not to do so. Waste no time on such men. Let them wallow in the mire. Go to work to defeat them. Pile up the majorities against them so high as that, if possible, their miserable ambition may be crushed out of them.

Is there a "lower depth?" Yes. there is. There is a class of men whose ambition has gained such control over them that they consider it an honor to be beaten for the Legislature or any office. They crave notoriety even if it is the notoriety of the pillory. They hug the delusion that their consequence is magnified even by an unsuccessful candidacy. The gods themselves fight against such an ambition with as little ess as against stupidity. We would ask no good Democrat to labor with men of this last class. Their condition

The Staunton Vindicator comes to the help of all those who are seeking to keep the Legislature out of the possension of General MAHONE in the following thought-producing article :

"We wonder if the Democrats of Virginia really comprehend the importance of carrying a majority of the Legislature? Perhaps if we explain to them how the Legislature may carry the whole State government with it they will see the vital necessity of electing Democratic senators and delea is Democratic, and on which the crats of the State rely so confi-for a fair count mbers of the Legislature and Attor-General, but does not touch that r and Lieutenant-Governor shall opt separate; that their seals shall be broken; that they shall be de-ted with the Secretary of the Com-wealth; that on the meeting and mination of the Legislature the Sec-

country last year than there have been this year.

That many mills stopped work last year, where nearly all are running Lieutenant-Governor. When any Demo-erat calls to mind the seating of Frazier That wages were cut down last year, whereas now under Democratic administration wages are being increased.

and Lady, the audacious retention of R. R. Farr in 1882, and other acts of that Coalition Legislature—when he sees how persistently, and without ap-parent reason, in this campaign is being repeated the charge of ballot-box stuff-The Index-Appeal reports Mr. D. M. FERNARD, one of the speakers ing, intimidation, and murder as the method by which the Democratic vicat the meeting of the anti-MAHONE Republicans in Petersburg on Friday night method by which the Democratic vis-tory of 1883 was won—can he doubt that, with a majority in the Legislature, and that Legisla-ture under the advice and control of Mahone, the vote of county after county will be rejected until the re-mainder give a majority for Wise and last, as having made a declaration which, once the public become possessed of it, will infallibly close JOHN S. WISE'S mouth on the subject of the Danville riot. Mr. BERNARD is reported as follows : Wood? But even that outrage is not needed to insure the object. The Con-stitution provides that in the case of a contested Governor's election the notice and reasons of contest shall be served, a replication made thereto, and

crat against entering into any coution with Republicans by whiceounty ticket may be defeated.

"If we lose the Legislature we lose

Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, United

judges—ererything except Attorney-General, though we may poll a large majority of the votes cast in the State. The fact that the Democrats carry the

Senate will not alter this state of

Democratic majority can do the work.

If the Democrats have one major-

ity in the Senate and the Republi-

regular Democratic legislative tickets.

and not only that, but, in the face of

it deserves any attempt to draw then away from the line of political duty."

Learn from the Enemy.

The National Republican is doing

good service for Virginia Democracy.

Its zeal in the cause of the malignants

so far outruns its discretion that by the

rule of contraries it points out the re-

sponsibility that rests upon the Vir-

ginia Democrats. In its issue of yes-

terday it endorses the position of the

campaign has a national significance

the New York campaign," and adds ;

the picket line now, half a dozen south

three years hence.'

ern States can readily be recovered

the life of the Republican party in

STEADS. The National Republican

tive ticket will be a bulwark

against the assaults of the reaction-

ists, who would turn the hands

of the clock back twenty-five years,

breed distrust between the races, and

undo all that has been done within two

every patriot in the land.

lows :

The Republicans in Ohio have raised

as to hard times the same silly cry

which we have become familiar with in

Virginia. The Cleveland Plain Dealer

deals plainly with the criers-as fol-

of reasoning clearly to correct conclu-aions. And they know quite well that the facts are dead against the Republi-can claim, for the workingmen are well

party were in full control of the Gov-ernment that the panic of 1873 struck the country, paralyzing business and producing a business depression that lasted five years, causing widespread

bankruptcy and distress.

That the last business depression, causing hard times, little work, and low wages, came upon the country before the Democrats came into power.

That there were more failures in the

the South. It will not only

"Mr. Wise and Mr. Mahone don't believe what they say about the people of Virginia being murderers and assassins and the lies they are telling about the Danville riot. In Mr. Joseph Carr's store, in this city, a gentleman heard Mr. Wise tell General Bolling that he the contest then decided by the joint rote of the two Houses of the Legisla-(Wise) had told Mahone two w fore the last election that the bottom ture. Has any Democrat any doubt had dropped out of the Coalition party, and now he is going about the country that, in the case of the election of sufficient Republicans to give a majority on a joint ballot, Fitz Lee will never be telling the people that the defeat of the nearer the Governor's seat than he is Republicans in this State was due to now? This knowledge ought to spur every Democrat to see that every Demthe Danville riot."

Sir HENRY THOMPSON and English ocratic vote in his county is brought out for the legislative ticket. This physicians who understand the thing knowledge ought to warn every Demosay that all enteric fevers, such as typhus, cholera, and the oriental plague itself, are due to positive pollution of the air and water.

Richmond ought to guard against States senator, the State officers, the these pollutions of air and water. It will cost the city a million of dollars to allow the cholera to come here.

"JOHN S. WISE is a statesman!" affairs in the matter of deciding who If you don't believe it, listen to one of his speeches.

BRIEF COMMENT.

"If the European Powers really wish to stir up a general war everycans have but two majority in the House, away goes the whole Demo-cratic State government! Let our Democratic friends think over these possibilities and vote solidly for their thing is ready now." Except the

The resurrection of HALSTEAD'S letter about Mr. LINCOLN accounts for the burning sympathy between HALsuch a peril, treat with the indignation

> "There is a good deal of discussion about the best way to fight small-pox." The best way to fight small-pox is to allow those who have had it to fight it.

" Ex-Governor Moses, of South Carolina, will be out of jail just in time to be vindicated by an election to office in November, 1888," Oh, no; the Republicans will not get into power in

Boston Traveller that "the Virginia "The manufacture of artificial honey has become a prominent industry i and importance greater, indeed, than some of the northern cities." And consequently a good many country people "The result in Virginia this year will go a long way toward deciding are mentally ejaculating. "To bee or not to bee. That's the question." whether or not the South shall retain its Democratic solidity in 1888. If the Republican party can make a breach on

The Boston Herald says : "Instead of beating the air in Massachusetts, should not Senator HOAR and his sym-In other words, the Virginia Repub- pathizers go down South and inform licans are regarded by the national Re- the colored people how they are abused, publican party as the advance guard of and depict to them the inestimable prithe army of northern malignants that vilege of voting the Republicans back stands ready to rush through the first into the offices?" How can the Herald breach that may be made in the Demo- be so cruel? cratic ranks of the South. Our Wash-

The Providence Journal has been ington contemporary acknowledges that miliar with the face of bribery, and the 3d of November will be big with saying naughty things about the South races it. The temptation is the fate of the South-haters. The Vir-Journal with a long pole. We will not litical life of WILLIAM MAHONE, but be able to settle the Journal until after the election. In the mean time we authorize the Mail to interview the Journal in the wood-shed, as occasion

W. W. Storey's statue of Ezra Cor-nell has reached Ithaca, N. Y.

Monsignor Capel is ill in San Francisco, being threatened with diphtheria. The Empress of Austria, acting uner medical advice, is to take a long sea

ovage for her health. Captain Crocker, of the Puritan, is o have a public reception on his return o Cohasset, where he lives.

Prince Lubomirski has donated 000,000 francs for the foundation of an infant asylum at Cracow.

Major Daniel Simpson, the veteran rummer of Boston, celebrated his

ninety-fifth birthday Wednesday. Dr. Lansdell, the famous missionary, was warned when entering Bokhara that his conventional clerical garb would decades to make community of interest between the two sections an accomnot impress the natives with a proper plished fact. A MAHONE victory in had," he related, "the red hood I wear Virginia would be to invite hatred, as a Doctor of Divinity, and my square malice, discord, and misrule to come college cap. I also had a very elabo-rate example of a Persian waistcoat, which I had purchased as a curiosity. in and run riot in the South. It would be to destroy the confidence of the I had also, as a Freemason, my Roya good and true men of the North, and Arch collar and apron and several Ma-sonic jewels. Before entering Bokhara I put on my Doctor of Divinity's hood, the result of this would be to discourage immigration and capital from seeking the South. Let Virginians ponmy Persian waistcoat, my Royal-Arch collar and apron, all the Masonic jew-els which I am entitled to wear, and, der the words of the Republican. If we rout the advance guard of Radical fastening my little travelling Bible to my Royal-Arch collar, was presented resurrectionists, not only will the whole to the deputation sent out to receive me. They were a very dazzling crowd, "Fade away like phantom shapes foriorn," as far as the South is concerned, but in gorgeous attire. They received me virginia will receive the plaudits of with great distinction, and I rode in at the head of a very gallant procession one of the wonders of Bokhara; and I think I smiled frequently as I thought of the appearance I made and contem-plated the evident sensation I created."

What more can be said? S. Brown Allen's canvass in Shenandoah was a THE FACTS AGAINST THEM.—
The endeavor of the Republican party leaders to persuade the workingmen that the ascendency of the Democratic party means hard times, little work, and low wages is not a shining success. The argument is based on the assumption that the workingmen are fools, but they are not. They are as well informed upon the facts as the Republican leaders are and much more capable of farces, the fizzle of fizzles. A few paltry crowds met him in out-of-the way places. But Shenandoah as a whole repudiates him and his brother-in-law, as well as the party he represents .- Woodstock Virginian.

Regarding the emission of carboni acid and the absorption of oxygen by leaves kept in darkness, Deherain and Maquenne observe that in Euonymus japonica, the plant selected for experi-ment, the carbonic acid given off exeeds the oxygen absorbed. Thus the respiratory phenomena of leaves consist not merely in a transformation of the oxygen absorbed into carbonic acid, but also in the production of carbonic acid from internal consumptions similar to

Dr. R. M. Alexander, Fannetts-burgh, Pa., says: "I think Hors-fard's Acid Phosphate is not equalled in any other preparation of phospho-rous."

EDWARD F. JONES.

atte Condidate for Lieutena

The Democratic Convention recently assembled at Saratoga nominated Ros-well P. Flower for Lieutenant-Governor. When, after Convention had ad-journed, that gentleman thought proper to decline the honor, it was offered by the Democratic State Committee General Edward F. Jones, promptly accepted it.



The Democratic candidate for the lieutenant-governorship, Edward F. Jones, was a brave soldier in the war of the Union. He was born at Utica, N. Y., in 1828. While he was an inemployment in the distillation of oil he was diligently pursuing when the war broke out. Mr. Jones was then colonel of the Sixth regiment of Massachusetts militia. He and his command responded immediately to the need of the Federal Government, and their offer of services was ac-cepted. It was Colonel Jones's regiment which was attacked in Baltimo on its way to Washington. His bravery and determination in rushing his regi-ment through to Washington in spite of all obstacles evoked much admiration, and President Lincoln personally thanked him for his patriotic services. General Jones's early services in the war were around the capital. When the term for which his regiment had Jassachusetts and recruited the Twenty-sixth regiment of volunteers, which subsequently served in the Gulf De-partment. Before the close of the war If we had the knowledge we should Colonel Jones was brevetted brigadiergeneral. He is locally known, there-

ore, as General Jones. In 1865 he took up his residence at Binghamton, New York, where he has resided ever since that time. He is at the head of a concern engaged in the manufacture of scales, and he Jones Scale-Works. His business has been very successful, and he is the employer of a large number of men. General Jones was a member of the

Republican party from its beginning, throughout the war, and in subsequent years up to 1872, when he attended the Liberal Republican Convention at Cincinnati, which nominated Horace Greeley for President. He shortly after became a Democrat, and has been continuously identified with the party, which has just nominated him to a high office, from that time. In 1874, and again in 1876, he was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress. Since his second defeat he has not until now been a candidate for office. He is a member of a post in the Grand Army of the Republic. As a citizen of Binghamton he is eminent

known and popular man. The General is of medium height, is well preserved and soldierly in bearing. He is affable and has the pleasing, frank, and open manner of the military vete-

DON'T KNOW THE COUNTRY.

A Washington special says: That a band of Indians less than 100 in number should successfully defy and elude all the United States troops stationed in the Department of Arizona, under so experienced an officer as General Crook, is a matter of general surprise to the public. It is explained by the military authorities that the mountainous character of the country in which the Apaches have been operating seriously interferes with the rapid movement of troops in pursuit, and that the familiarity of the Indians with the trails and waterpockets of the mountains gives them such advantages that they are able to commit depredation with impunity and almost within the sound of the bugles of the pursuing cavalry. Persons who have travelled in the Rocky-mountain region fully understand the difficulties that beset travel there, and fully appreciate the value and importance of a general knowledge of the trails and watercourses. But the United States troops are not strangers to the mountains, and should be as familiar as the Indians with the topography of the section in-cluded within their lines, and should be at all times prepared to successfully perform that service to which they are specially assigned. That the troops have not this knowledge, and that they do not show efficiency in suppressing hostile Indians, is painfully apparent by the numerous murderous raids of a few Indians under the leadership of

Geronimo in Arizona and New Mexico. A cavalry lieutenant who has been in the army since 1870, and who has participated in numerous campaigns against hostile Indians, furnished your correspondent with facts coming under his observation which go far toward explaining the causes for the failure of the troops when in pursuit of hostile In-dians. This officer says the main cause of the inefficiency of the troops cause of the memciency of the troops is chargeable to the commanding officers of the army. Troops at frontier posts are not instructed and practiced in those active military duties which they are liable to be called upon to perform at any time. Men are kept employed in making roads, build-ing adobe houses, altering and repair-ing officers' quarters, and other me-chanical duties, instead of being instructed in the work for which they were enlisted. When an emergency arrives these untrained men are the forces sent out into an unknown country to hunt and fight warriors remark-able alike for their cunning and brave-ry. Take the cavalry now operating against Geronimo. Before the outagainst Geronimo. Before the out-break the men were without knowledge and experience in the cavalry ser-vice. Many of them could not ride their the ordinary march of a day without breaking down. The horses were sleek and fat from pleuty of good corn and oats and standing in idleness in the sta-bles. To expect such horses and men to overtake hostile Indians in the Rocky

bad management. Troops at frontier posts should be kept occupied in the work of preparation to pursue and punish hostile Indians. They should be required to familiarize themselves with the country lying within at least 100 miles of their post, and the officers should be detailed to make reconnoissances and itingersies, from connoissances and itineraries, from which maps should be prepared showing every trail, stream, spring, and other details that would be of service to a moving column. If the troops were employed in this manner men and animals would always be prepared to successfully operate against hostiles, and it would be impossible, with the aid of the telegraph connecting the sev-eral forts, for a band of less than 100

United States cavalry continually employed in hunting for them.

The officer further said that the younger officers are anxious to relieve the painful monotony of life at a frontier post by performing field service; but the elders refuse their applications, and seem to prefer to keep the men engaged in grubbing about the post to couting over the country to familiarize themselves with its topography. Every frontier post should be a school of in struction, and the commanding officer should be required to send out details to survey and map the country, and reports of these should form the basis for further surveys until the entire country would better known to the troops than it is now known to the Indians. It is not the fault of the men and subaltern officers of the army who are sent out to fight and capture the Indians that they are not successful. They do all they can, and yet the officers who are hunt ing the Indians are given the blame for seus, where he received a plain but sound education. His enterprise and aptitude for business found their earliest employment in the distribution and the received a plain but been fully prepared by education and experience for the work assigned them. failures upon the belief that they have employment in the distillation of oil is called upon for active service.

from coal, which uncommon vocation and therefore these gentlemen con-

sider it more important that the post at which they are serving should be comfortable than that the men should be fully prepared to fight Indians. "It is folly," he concluded, "to expect green troops to successfully hunt these mountain Indians. The present humiliating condition of affairs will continue until it is made the duty of officers commanding frontier posts to make the officers and men of their about them, and this can only be done by marching over it. You will be suroperating against hostiles I was once compelled, in order to be sure of a proper camping-ground, to go back six miles to obtain water when plenty of water could have been obtained have of the country such things would not occur, nor would it be necessary for the army to employ Indian guide and scouts, who can rarely be relied upon, and whose sympathies naturally lie with their own people. More active military duty in the field and the abandonment of the system which compels soldiers to perform mechanical labor about the post would not only promote the efficiency of the army, but would

the most fruitful causes for desertion.' Parson Weems-The Question of His Burial-Place.
Belle Air, Prince William )

increase its morale and remove one of

COUNTY, VA., Oct. 2, 1885. To the Editor of the Dispatch: In the interest of history I ask you to publish this letter, and that the Virginia and South Carolina press copy: In the old family graveyard on thi estate are two graves that are pointed out to me as the graves of Parson Mason Locke Weems and his wife, Fannie Ewell Weems, respectively. The cylopædias, however, and all other auat Beaufort, S. C., May 23, 1825. I most remarkable. Wise as well as form me positively whether he was buried in Beaufort or removed to Belle Air. The rector of the Episcopal church at Beaufort informs me that he can find no record of his burial and no person who has heard of his burial at Beaufort, though he has seen two persons. respectively eighty and ninety years old who knew Weems as the author of the "Life of Marion," and who ought

to have known of his burial at that place f it were a fact. The grave that is pointed out as Mr. Weems's grave is the one on the south-east corner of the graveyard. This particular grave was pointed out by several of the old people, now deceased, as the resting-place of this celebrated author; also by old family servants of the Ewell family. When Mrs. Weem died in Baltimore, about seventeen years after her son, Jesse Ewell Weems (Parson Weems second), brought her remains by private conveyance from Baltimore and buried them in the grave next to the reputed grave of her husband. I have seen several persons who were at her burial. At the time of his death (1825) Mr. Weems was the executor of the Ewell estate and virtually the owner of this property. He had courted and married here, and had lived near by at Dumfries, and probably lived here himself after Mrs. Ewell's death. This, therefore, was the most natural place for him to be buried. I am inclined to believe that his son had his remains brought from Beaufort by water the winter following his death.

I desire to ascertain definitely his birthplace, which I presume to have been in Maryland, near the Chesapeake, though Johnson's Cyclopædia gives it incorrectly as Dumfries, Va. Any one who can shed any light on the above matters, or who can furnish any interesting facts concerning him, will, I hope, furnish the facts to the undersigned, or publish them himself. Whatever criticisms may be made on his style and on his alleged eccentricities, is doubtful whether any American writer stirred up the patriotic im pulses of so many youthful breasts in the first century of our independence remains and his reputation should be of June off Ras-al-Had while on the voyduly honored. Respectfully, &c., GEORGE C. ROUND,

Minnieville Post-Office.

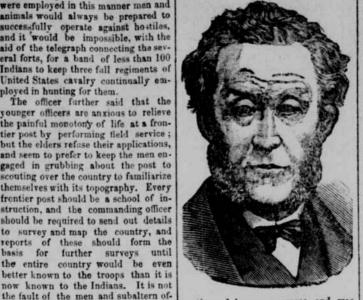
Wise and the Thurman Law. The Thurman law stood in the way of his vengeance, and when he took his seat in Congress he moved to repeal the law which had shielded the people of his State from arbitrary arrest by villainous deputy marshals and from trial

and conviction by packed juries. And now this man is asking the peo-ple to make him Governor of Virginia. The attempt to have this law repealed is the crowning political sin in Wise's career: and if he had never maligned the people of Danville as assassins nor characterized the Democrats of Virginia as ballot-box stuffers and shotgun politicians, this one act would be enough to consign him to the shades of private life. He can never be Governor of this proud and ancient Common-wealth .- Accomack Eastern Virginian.

"What shall I do," the maiden to expect such horses and men to overtake hostile Indians in the Rocky mountains was folly. None knew the hold them." "Calm yourself, dear," her mamma replied, "we've a bottle of indians. There was no excuse for such Salvation Oil."

A GREAT PHILANTHROPIST.

News was received in America on October 1, 1885, that the Earl of Shaftesbury was dead. The public mind had been prepared for an event which was almost in the nature of a bereavement to charitable people of all countries. By a long career of active philanthropy the deceased nobleman did untold good among the lowly, gave powerful aid to co-workers in the pro-



motion of human progress, and was the example and admiration of all toiling amidst manifold discouragement to relieve, enlighten, and improve the moral condition of the poor, ignorant, and depraved. He was a man of ability and high culture, an aristocrat by birth, and began a public career which was promising of high honors, but he preferred to spend the greater part of his life in the pursuit of those benevolent activities which will immortalize ture, because it is a revelation of the self-denial, perpetual sweetness, and charity which are possible to it. Anthony Ashley-Cooper, Earl of Shaftesbury, was born in London April

28, 1801. He was educated at the University of Oxford, where he took high standing for his scholarship. As Lord Ashley he sat in the House of Commons as the representative of various constituencies until 1851, when he succeeded his father as Earl of Shaftesbury, with a seat in the House of Lords. While in the House of Commons he supported the Governments of Liverpool and Canning, was Commissioner of the Board of Control under the Duke of Wellington, and Lord of the Admiralty under Sir Robert Peel. When this great statesman was called to the premiership the second time, Lord Ashley refused office under him because the Prime Minister would not support the ten-hour bill which he had in charge. From that time forward he was independent in politics and, as a statesman, devoted himself chiefly to the amelioration of various forms of suffering. He agitated for laws reducing the hours of labor; for improving workshops, factories, and lodging-houses; for the protection of children, and for improving the sanitary and moral condition of the humbler classes. Seven years before he assumed Lord Ashley he sat in the House of and moral condition of the humble classes. Seven years before he assumed his earldom he was chosen president o the Ragged-School Union at the time of its formation, in 1844, and continued to hold that position; also that of presi-dent of the British and Foreign Bible Society and of the Victoria Intstitute, until the time of his death. The noble Earl was influential in the evangelical party in the Church of England, and assisted many religious and social organizations by his pen, personal advocacy, and purse. He was oftener a chairman of public meetings than probably any other man. His activity in adrities agree that Parson Weems died | vocating the abolition of slavery was

> his heart. He was conscious when he died, and his mental faculties were preserved until the last. The death scene was one of consummate calmness and beauty.

tions is as creditable to his head as to

ROOMS STATE DEM. Ex. COM., ) ALEXANDRIA, VA., Oct. 2d. Colonel William R. Aylett will speak Ashland October 20th, at night Colonel W. M. Cabell at Cumberland October 26th; Hon. R. A. Ayers at Farmville October 16th, at night; Hon. George C. Cabell at Floyd October 13th. and Richard S. Thomas at Augusta Oc tober 26th. The following appointments are promulgated :

HOLMES CONBAD. Buckingham, Monday, October 12th. Gordonsville (special), Thursday, Ocber 15th. Mecklenburg, Monday, October 19th.

Mecklenburg (special), Tuesday, Ocber 20th. Washington, Monday, October 26th. Montgomery, Tuesday, October 27th.

DR. S. H. MOFFETT. Albemarle, Monday, October 5th. Alleghany, Tuesday, October 6th. Bath, Tuesday, October 13th. Warren, Monday, October 19th. Nelson, Monday, October 26th.

EPPA HUNTON. Shenandoah, Monday, October 12th. Clarke, Tuesday, October 13th. Fairfax, Monday, October 19th. Stafford, Wednesday, October 21st Page, Monday, October 26th. JOHN S. BARBOUR, Chairman. W. W. Scott, Secretary.

Terrible Tale of the Sea.

An account of what Captain Morland

alls one of the most remarkable es-

capes on record appears in the Times of

India on the 25th of August. If this

story be true, an Arab seaman, Ab-

dools bin Ahmed by name, lived with-

out either food or water for eighteen days and drifted upward of 500 miles in an empty tank before striking the coast of Cutch. A large bugla, the Jabree. owned in Bombay, foundered on the 9th age to Muscat. The crew numbered sixty souls, and there were forty passengers on board, seven of whom managed to climb into an empty water-tank that had been washed off the deck as the bugla sank amid the "whistling of the wind and the apparition of men and spirits in the sea." Here in this tank out either food or water; but after the tenth day one person died daily the bodies being flung overboard. The tank drifted on toward the coast of

day. The sixth man died while within sight of land, and the seventh managed to crawl ashore at Jackao, in Cutch. He saw a Pir's (a saint's) place with a flag, but it was deserted. flag, but it was deserted. "And as I was," he says, "quite naked, I apologized myself to the Pir and appropriated his flag to cover my loins." He also found a pot of millet, but this, on account of his parched throat, he could not touch until he had moistened it with sea-water. Thus refreshed, he was

Cutch at the rate of twenty-eight miles a

question is as to the length of time tist had elapsed since the bugis foundered. There was a violent storm in the Gulf of Aden about the beginning of June, and Captain Morland does not seem to doubt the accuracy of the date given by Abdoela bin Ahmed. He suggests, however, that the vessel must have foundered much further south than Ras-al-Had.

I have made a chemical exami nation of the "Montrose" Whiskey, the sample having been collected by me from many barrels, and find that it contains no impurities or adulterations.

As a beverage or medicinal agent it is entitled to full confidence.
WILLIAM H. TAYLOR, M. D.,

State Chemist.
Richmond, Va., February 26, 1885. Walter D. Blair & Co. are the sole proprietors of the celebrated "Mon-trose" Whiskey.

MARRIAGES. COLEMAN-HARDGROVE.the 21st of September, 1885, by Rev. W. W. V. tandrum. D. D., a thic residence of that'es W. Tanner, Esq., Mr. F. A. COLEMAN, of New York, and Miss SALLIE LEIGH HARDGEOVE, of this city.

CRABBIN-HUBBARD - Married, on the 16th September, 1885, at the residence of the officiating minister, Father Doherty, ARTHUR T. CRABBIN and Miss EMMA HUBBARD; both of this city. TUNSTALL - EUBANK, - Married, New York city, on September 16, 1885 New York city, on September 16, 1885, at the residence of the groom's mother Mrs. Peak, by the Rev. G. J. Mingins. ALBERT TUNSTALL, of New York, to LAURA A. EUBANK, of Richmond, Va.

DEATHS.

ANGEL. Died. October 3, 1885, at his home at Chester, Chesterfield county, A. J. ANGEL; aged eighty-one years and six months.

His funeral will be preached at his late residence at 9 o'clock TO-DAY, and his remains will be interred at Jete swille, Powhatan county, Monday morning.

DUKE.—Died, October 3d, at 10:30 A. M., at the residence of his parents, GARLAND WAYMOUNT, infant-on of R. S., and N. R. Duke; aged eight months and twenty-seven days.

"Happy infant, early blest! Rost, in praceful slumbers, rest," Services at the grave SUNDAY EVENING at 1 o'clock.

STRAEHLA.—Died, at 821 west Marshall street, at 7 P. M., October 3, 1885, JOHN STRAEHLA (native of Bavaria, Germany), in the seventy-second year of his are.

Funeral from residence MONDAY the 5th instant, at 3 P. M. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. SWANN.—Died, at his resid ney, on Friday, October 2d, a W. T. SWANN, in the sixtyhis age.

His funeral will take place from his laterresidence THIS MORNING at # o'clock
Friends of the family are invited to at
tend.

OBITTARY.

FRIENDS' MEETING-HOUSE, Clay street above First. - Religious services at 11 A. M. and 4 and 7 P. M. To-Day, and SNOWDEN THOMAS, of Baltimore, Junuand SARAH NEWLIN, and other ministers will be ree and the public is invited to attend.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN HURCH .- Dr. Hogs at 11 A. M. and 5

SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH (corner Main and Sixth streets)—Rev. WIL-HAM W. LANDRUM, D. D., Pastor,—Morn-ing service at 11 A. M.; evening service at 8 P. M. 2t

FULTON BAPTIST CHURCH. tev. PERCT G. ELSON WIll preach at 11 A. P. M. To-DAY. All cordial invited to the services. Sunday school at

AMESEMENTS. RICHMOND THEATRE.

TWENTY-SECOND SEASON.

ON MONDAY THE 12TH OCTOBER, and during the week, THE MILAN GRAND ITALIAN OPERA

COMPANY will appear in a series of GRAND ITALIAN OPERAS.

inder the management of HENRY WOLFrinder the management of HENRY WOLF-SCHER.

FIREMEN'S BALL,—GRAND SELECT HALL at Monticello Hall MONDAY EVENING, October 19, 19, 1885, for the beneatt of Steamer Company No. 4, Richmend Fire Department, Tickets can be had from any member of the company committee; M. S. Blunt, C. H. Whitlock, O. F. Wise, W. F. Myer, C. H. Gardwin, Tickets, admitting gentleman and ladios, 50c.

RICHMOND THEATRE.

RICHMOND THEATRE.

TWENTY-SECOND SEASON,
FOR THREE NIGHTS, commencing
MONDAY, OCTOBER STH.
The great Union-Square Theatre success,
by Bronson Howard.
THE HANKER'S DAUGHTER,
as played over 1.000 times, with a carefullyselected east. All the original grand offects,
The scenery carried by this company is a
special feature, painted from the original
models. The original music, magnificent
costumes, and a cast especially selected to
most beautiful of modern plays.
Admission: Reserved scala,
31; general
admission; 75c; dress circle, 50c; gallery,
25c. Hox office open at 0 of lock Thils (Friday) MORNING for sale of reserve scata,
G. W. STANHOPE,
Business Manager.

JAMES F. CROSSEN, Manager. Oc 2-3t\* SANGER HALL, TWO NIGHTS.

The wonderful Negro Boy Planist, BLIND TOM, BLIND TOM.

the musical phenomenou of the age, renowned throughout the world as the greatest natural planist living, will appear as
above. Admission, 50c. Reserved seats secured without extra charge at Ramos
music-store, 903 Main street. Concert at 8
o'clock. MATINEE WEDNESDAY, OCTOERT 71R, at 3 o'clock. Admission, 50c.;
children, 25c.
Manchester WEDNESDAY EVENING,
October 7th. oc 1-8t

FIRST GRAND BALL BY PROGRESS ASSEMBLY, No. 3568, FIRST GRAND BALL KNIGHTS OF LABOR, AT MONTICELLO HALL,

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1885. Gentleman and ladies, 50c. THIS ASSEMBLY IS COMPOSED EN-TIRELY OF LADIES. 8e 27-Su2t\*

RICHMOND SKATING-SCHOOL
OPEN EVERY NIGHT at 8 o'clock PICHMOND SKATING-SCHOOL

dopen EVERY NIGHT at 8 o'clock.

Admission, 15 cents; skates, 10 cents.

Matinee for ladies and children desiring to learn WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MORNINGS at 10 o'clock. Admission, 10c.

Grand Mile-Team contest TUESDAY

NIGHT, October 6th, Music by the band, No sdvance in price.

oc 1-1w\*

MILLINERY. MRS. B. W. SAUNDERS-COSBY.

NEW FALLAND WINTER MILLINERY.

It gives me great pleasure to announce to my old and new customers generally that I have just received the largest and most varied stock of MILLINERY GOODS that it has been my pleasure to show for many years, such as Fancy Birds and Wings, Ostrich: and Fancy Feathers, Plain and Fancy Velvets and Plushes, School- and Waiking: Hats in eve. yehade and quality. Dress Bonnets and Hats for street and church wear, Bridal and Mourning Goods, Quality and style surpassed by none.

Miss. B. W. SAUNDERS-COSBY.

N. B.—I have secured the services of Madams READ, of New York, who is known to be an artistic trimmer.

06-18

NEW FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY.

DLEASANT AND PROFITABLE.

We have already told you much about our Poys' and Children's Department. We can tell you much more, and still not exhanst our subject. It is a pleasant thing for us to write about, and profitable for you to

Our Boys' and Children's Department, always popular in the past, has become even more so of late-popular because of the prices at which we sell our goods; because of the variety of styles we present, and because of the carefulness with which ALL our goods are made; popular because of our bright and beautiful sales rooms, and because of the conveniences provided for the lady patrons who generally accompany the little gortlemen. We are not going to add that "gentlemenily salesmen gladly serve you." It is unnecessary to state that our salesman are gentlemanly. If they were not they couldn't be OUR salesmen. And as regards our willingness to "gladly serve you." It is understood that we are Suits, Sack or Cutaway, Children's Suits, Kilt Suits, Odd Pants, Hars and Cape, etc., we are headquarters.

A. SAKS & CO.,

THE OUTFITTERS.

MEETINGS. MASONIC NOTICE.—A stated the meeting of HENRICO UNION LODGE. No 130, will take place on TO-MORROW (Johnday) EVENING at 715 o'clock at Masonic Hall, on Twenty-fifth

All Master Masons in good standing are fraternally invited. By order of the Worshipful Master. WILLIAM WILSON, Secretary. October 4, A. L. 5885, A. D. 1885. oc 4-1t\* THE MEMBERS OF VIR-

oc 4-1t OFFICERS AND BRO-

OFFICERS AND BROTHERS OF LEE GROVE.
No. 7. U. A. O. D., — You are called
to meet NEXT WEDNESDAY
NIGHT at 750 clock. Amendment to bylaws, nomination of officers, and other
business demands the presence of every
member. Brothers of sister Groves are respectfully requested to meet with us. By
order of the Grove.
E. H. Scott, N. A. E. H. SCOTT, N. A. OF 4-11\* ADAM DIACONT, Secretary,

I NION COUNCIL, No. 51, R. A .-The first regular meeting of this Coun-cil in Corcoran Hall will be held TO-MOR-ROW (Monday) NIGHT at 7:30 o'clock. Every member is urgently requested to be present. Several matters of importance will claim your attention. er of the Council. W. F. CRUMP, Secretary.

BANK STATEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF A THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF RICHMOND, AT RICHMOND, IN THE STATE OF VIRGINIA, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS OCTOBER 1, 1885: RESOURCES.

\$1,611,444 99 772 61 Loans and discounts..... Inited States bonds to secure 538,350 00 rirculation nited States bonds to secure United States bonds to secure deposits. Enited States bonds on hand. Otherstocks, bonds, and mort-100,000 00 76,779 76 69,349 51 bankers.
Real estate, furniture, and
fixfures.
Current expenses and taxes
paid. 49,573 79 25,548 87 8,047.79 nickels, and pennics...

782 84 183,800 82 108,000 00 Specie...
Legal-tender notes.
United States certificates of
deposit for legal tenders.
Redemption fund with United
States Treasurer (5 per cent,
of circulation).
Due from United States Treasurer other than 5 per cent,
redemption fund. 11,200 00

...\$3,004,073 50

\$8,904.073 50

Total....

480,000 00 ndividual de-posits subject to check \$1,362.690 15

emand certifipesit Certified checks, Cashler's checks outstanding United States deposits...... Deposits of Uni-ted States dis-bursing officers

Total....

Due to other national banks... Due to State banks and bank-Notes and bills re-discounted.

STATE OF VIRGINIA, COUNTY OF HERRI-CO, CITY OF RICHMOND-88, ; co, City of Richmond—ss.;

1. H. C. Burnett, cashler of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. C. BURNETF, Cashler.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3d cay of October, 1885. CHARLES E. WORTHAM, JR., Notary Public,

Correct—Attest:
H. D. WHITCOMB,
RICHARD T. BROW
G. B. DAVENPORT,

State and Whip please copy one time. REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF A THE MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK AT RICHMOND, IN THE STATE OF VIRGINIA. AT THE CLOSE OF BUSI-NESS OCTOBER 1, 1885: RESOURCES. Loans and discounts ...

circulation.... United States bonds on hand... Other stocks, bonds, and mort-77,929 20 gages.
Due from approved reserve agents.

Due from other national banks.

Due from State banks and fixtures Current expenses and taxes paid 59,325 42

paid
Premiums paid.
Checks and other cash items
Exchanges for clearing-house.
Bills of other banks.
Fractional paper currency,
nickels, and pennies
Specie.
Legal-tender notes
Redemption fund with United
States Treasurer (5 per cent.
of circulation) LIABILITIES.

Total..... Capital stock paid in... Surplus fund. Undivided profits. National bank notes of 75,000 00 42.132 60

179,950 00 

92.064 89 .\$1,221,980 25 STATE OF VIRGINIA, CITY OF RICH-I. J. F. Glenn, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my troopticate and ballef

J. F. GLENN, Cashier. scribed and aworn to before me this
y of october, 1885.
W. B. BIGELOW.
Notary Public.

FRED. R. SCOTT, A. S. BUFORD, R. C. MORTON, Directors